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The Christian Socialist

The Golden Rule Against the Rule of Gold

Vol. VIII. No. 35. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1 One Dollar Per Year

Judgment Also Will I Lay to the Line and Righteousness to the Plummet: And THE HAIL SHALL SWEEP AWAY THE REFUGE of LIES, and the Waters Shall Overflow the Hiding Place. Isa. 28, 17.

The National Executive Committee's Great Contortion Act

Twists Itself Into a Knot—Expels Barnes From Office, Yet Defends Him—Condemns Barnes' Accusers, Yet Yields to Them

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party has created for itself a new dilemma, either horn of which will inevitably puncture its puerile pretensions and expose its brazen injustice. We submit the latest report of the N. E. C. on the Barnes case with a few comments:

> (From the official minutes of the N. E. C. meeting, Aug. 11-15, 1911.)
>
> The statement of the committee with reference to the resignation of Comrade Barnes was read and discussed. After making some corrections, the statement was adopted as follows:
>
> It is with great regret that the National Executive Committee announces to the members of the Socialist party that it has received and accepted the resignation of the National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes.
>
> An affidavit of one Jean Keep making a number of charges against Comrade Barnes was submitted to the Seventh Ward Branch of Local Cook County, Illinois, and the branch referred the matter to the National Executive Committee for investigation.
>
> Immediately upon receipt of the affidavit the National Executive Committee, voting by telegraph, changed the plans already made for its meeting in Milwaukee on Aug. 11 and decided to meet in Chicago on that date for the sole purpose of investigating the charges.
>
> Three sessions of the committee were held, lasting from 10:30 a. m., Aug. 11, to 12:45 a. m., the following morning. Witnesses, including Jean Keep, the principal accuser, were heard and examined, and an exhaustive inquiry was made into every phase of the case.
>
> At the first session Comrade Barnes entered a denial of the material charges. He stated at the same time that he desired to relieve the party of the burdens inseparable from personal controversies and tendered his resignation.
>
> The principal accuser, Jean Keep, together with Thomas J. Morgan, Robert Howe, Harvey P. Moyer, E. Winston, G. T. Fraenckel, Bernard McMahon and William Cunnea, who had widely circulated the affidavit of Jean Keep, with the declaration that they had verified its charges, were represented by counsel, Ed. Winston acting as chief counsel, with T. J. Morgan and William Cunnea as associate counsel. Comrade Barnes was represented by Seymour Stedman.
>
> The charges against Comrade Barnes were that:
>
> First—He had maintained illicit relations with Jean Keep, who claims that Barnes is the father of her illegitimate child, now seven years old.
>
> Second—He had recently employed Jean Keep in the National Office under an assumed name.
>
> Third—He had arranged with Jean Keep that she pay back to him the sum of two dollars per week, presumably to be applied to his own use.
>
> From the statements of Jean Keep and Comrade Barnes, the committee finds that the relations between them began in 1897, antedating the formation of the Socialist party, and that they had completely ceased before Comrade Barnes became National Secretary of the Socialist party, and have never been resumed. In 1898 Jean Keep was married to another man, from whom she has not been divorced.
>
> Old members of the party will remember that the substance of the first charge was published as far back as 1899, twelve years ago, in the organs of the Socialist Labor party, when that organization directed all its energies to the task of destroying our movement.
>
> If enemies outside the Socialist movement had gone back fourteen years and resurrected the buried memories of those days to persecute our comrade, that would have been shameful enough. When it is done by members of our own party out of malice and personal hatred it becomes still more disgraceful.
>
> The conduct of those members of our party who have used the fury of this woman, Jean Keep, to place the errors of the past as obstacles in the pathway of a comrade's life and to destroy his usefulness to the party is repellent to every sense of honor.
>
> The committee finds that, under the name of J. Sipple, Jean Keep was employed by Comrade Barnes in the National Office for a period of two weeks in July of this year.
>
> The committee is convinced by testimony of Jean Keep, as well as the testimony of Comrade Barnes, that Barnes only consented to give her employment under repeated threats that she would involve him—and through him the party—in a public scandal.
>
> While the committee recognizes the extreme pressure under which he acted, the committee regards Comrade Barnes' conduct in this matter as a grave indiscretion.
>
> Concerning the third charge, the committee finds that it is entirely baseless, and is a malicious slander against a comrade whose strict and rigid honesty in financial matters has won the confidence of all who have had to deal with him.
>
> In a cunningly worded affidavit (which the testimony shows to have been drawn up by Thomas J. Morgan) it is alleged that Comrade Barnes arranged to take two dollars from the pay of Jean Keep, and implied that he intended to appropriated the money to his own use.
>
> According to testimony, Comrade Barnes sent Jean Keep thirty dollars of his own money to bring her to Chicago. He says that it was agreed that she should repay this sum in weekly installments of two dollars.
>
> And Comrade Robert H. Howe, one of the accusers of Barnes, testified that Jean Keep had told him that Barnes had loaned her thirty dollars, which she was to repay at the rate of two dollars per week.
>
> Yet in view of all the facts the committee has agreed to accept the resignation of Comrade Barnes as National Secretary, in the hope that it will put an end to the malicious campaign of scandalous gossip carried on by a few persons for reasons best known to themselves during the last twelve months.
>
> The committee wishes to say that this malicious scandal has cost the party a most efficient and conscientious National Secretary, whose initiative, energy and devotion have contributed in no small degree to the marvelous growth of our movement within recent years.
>
> We have unanimously selected Comrade John M. Work to fill the unexpired portion of the time for which Comrade Barnes was elected, and urge all loyal party members to accord him their hearty support.

If the comrades in general had access to the facts—if the official stenographic report of the Barnes investigation of last February and the official stenographic report of the Barnes investigation of August 11th were printed—it would not be necessary for us to comment in detail concerning this last official report. But the comrades in general have been kept in ignorance of the real facts and grossly deceived by the official committees, therefore we must speak out again.

There are several attempts to deceive the party members by this report which must be noticed.

1. At first, before he knew that Jean Keep would personally appear against him, Barnes entered a "general and particular" denial of the charges; yet offered his resignation, **hoping thus to escape trial and exposure.** But his resignation was refused at that time on the ground that in the circumstances he should not be allowed to resign without an investigation. After Jean Keep had testified, Barnes admitted that he had maintained illicit relations with her, that he had brought her to Chicago at his own expense in July, 1911, met her at the hotel, employed her in the National office under an assumed name, agreed to pay her $14 per week (about $5 more than others in the National office received for the same kind of work), and kept back part of her pay.

If the members of the N. E. C. do not think that the above admissions are "material" it is all the worse for them.

2. That the relations between Jean Keep and Barnes **had not ceased** was proven by many letters in Barnes' own handwriting, acknowledged by Barnes as his, and proving beyond a shadow of doubt that he claimed Jean Keep as his wife and owned the child as his **long after he entered the National office, even up to and including July 24, 1911.**

3. The "marriage" of Jean Keep to "another man" was one of the most terrible episodes of her life-tragedy. The full story can not be told here, because it touches others who deserve no part in the present shame and sorrow. But there is reason for believing that said "marriage" was a "frame up" on Barnes' part to cover his sin with another man's name and save himself from disastrous exposure. It it claimed that said "marriage" was brought about by mingled appeals and threats toward Jean Keep in Barnes' behalf and by the use of much liquor upon the "other man." However, the N. E. C. heard the testimony that **in about two months Jean Keep deserted the "other man" and has not known him since.** We learn that the "other man" got a divorce on the grounds of desertion and is since married to another woman. After this, the immediate danger of exposure having blown past, **Barnes renewed his relations with Jean Keep,** who loved him truly, **and six years afterward Barnes' child was born of Jean Keep,** which he so frequently acknowledged as his with expressions of deep affection. These are important facts which the N. E. C. tried to cover up.

During July, 1911, Barnes owned the woman and child as his wife and daughter at two different hotels in Chicago—all of which was proved before the N. E. C. (See affidavit in our August 17th issue).

4. The attempt to make it appear that it was "malice" of Morgan, Carr, Moyer, Winston, Cunnea, Howe, McMahon, or any one else, which brought Jean Keep to Chicago and "sprung" her upon the "virtuous" and "long suffering" Barnes is **infamously and contemptibly false** and places the burning brand of shame on the brows both of Berger and Hillquit who made the report and who are chiefly responsible for its adoption. Berger and Hillquit both know, by several irrefutable witnesses, that NO ONE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH BRINGING JEAN KEEP TO CHICAGO EXCEPT BARNES HIMSELF. They know that Barnes paid her railroad fare, directed her to the hotel where he afterward met her as his wife, put her in the National office under an assumed name at

wages a third higher than he paid others for the same work, yet they unblushingly attempt to make it appear that the Barnes-Keep affair ceased fourteen years ago and that those who demand a decent movement sprung this "old story" out of "malice." **Let Berger and Hillquit bear the responsibility for this monumental misrepresentation.** No fact or argument has ever been cited to show why the comrades named had "spite," "malice," "personal enmity" or other personal opposition to Barnes, Mrs. Lewis or Mabel Hudson—yet the silly falsehood has been repeated over and over again that the charges against Barnes and his female associates were made on account of unaccountable "malice."

THESE CHARGES WERE MADE OUT OF LOVE FOR SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY, TO SAVE THE PARTY FROM FURTHER DISGRACE AND FAILURE, AND FOR THESE REASONS ALONE.

If the members of the N. E. G honestiv thought these charges were born of "malice," etc., they would certainly have had the manhood to dismiss the charges and retain Barnes.

5. The reason Jean Keep was in the National office only "two weeks" was that she saw and heard too much in the National office of Barnes' relations to other women, and because $5 had been kept back from her wages each week. **She left of her own accord**, during Barnes' absence, and when he learned she had left he hastened back to Chicago on purpose to silence her. He failed, and **it was after this** that Jean Keep came to the office of the **Christian Socialist**, July 28, 1911, and told her story. **And every comrade with an ounce of real party loyalty, personal honor, and intelligence knows that the comrades named did right in presenting the affidavits of Jean Keep to the officials of the party and to comrades at large so far as they were able.**

6. The N. E. C. had the audacity to object because the comrades did not quietly submit these things to the N. E. C. and leave it with them alone. **But the comrades knew the record of the N. E. C. with reference to the suppression of charges and evidence and in sending out false reports, and they did not propose to give them a chance to smother the evidence any further.**

7. There was no evidence to show that Jean Keep asked for a job in the National office. She did demand, **and had a right to demand**, that Barnes help support his own child—and **that** was his way of doing so—**at the expense of the Socialist party.**

8. The "strict and rigid honesty" of Barnes is proven to the evident satisfaction of the N. E. C. by the facts that he brought another of his women into the National office to be supported by the Socialist party; that he listed her under an assumed name; that he agreed to give her $14 a week out of the party funds for work for which others were receiving only $9—a clear graft of $5 per week, and that Barnes kept back a part of her wages. For "strict and rigid honesty" all this was remarkable—but it satisfied the ideas of the men who dominate the N. E. C.

A third affidavit of Jean Keep was also presented to the N. E. C. in which she claims that Barnes tried to keep her quiet with a statement substantially as follows: That he and she were both "broke" now, but that if she would keep still, he could "make good" during his last year in the National office which would fix them both. That she understood him to mean that he would embezzle money from the National office.

In view of this statement of Jean Keep, **now on file with the N. E. C., and former charges of inefficiency, dishonesty, drunkenness, etc.,** it behooves the N. E. C. to order a most rigid examination into the National office affairs **to learn just how much money has been sent in, just where it has gone, and just what it was paid for.** An "audit" of the books by Barnes' friends will not do. Let both his friends and his "enemies" have a hand in the investigation. Then there will be some chance of learning the truth.

RESTORE BARNES OR APOLOGIZE

If the report of the N. E. C. is truthful and fair, the members thereof have committed a cowardly and infamous injustice against Barnes, and they should reinstate him to office. If they did right in removing Barnes, they owe a clear, humble and complete apology to the whole Socialist party and to each and every comrade whom they so baselessly insulted and slandered in their report. In either case, the whole N. E. C. should resign at once.

PRINT THE MINUTES

We charged last spring, and still charge, that the report of the so-called "Investigating Committee," which exonerated Barnes and condemned Mother Jones, Comrade Carr and others, was a mass of falsehoods which the official stenographic report would expose and refute. We demand the printing of the stenographic report, so that the comrades in general may know the truth.

(The money spent on Goebell's trip to Alaska, or on one or two of the junkets of the N. E. C., would pay for the minutes—or the money could be spared from the balance now in the treasury.)

We declare also that the complete official stenographic report of the last Barnes trial, August 11, 1911, will prove that the N. E. C. report is untrue both in its statements of fact and its conclusions. We therefore demand the publication of the stenographic report in full, including all the testimony and all the affidavits.

THE COMRADES HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW THE TRUTH—AND WE DARE THE N. E. C. TO GIVE THE COMRADES THEIR OWN OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHIC REPORT.

Does any sane and honest man believe that if the evidence in these official stenographic reports had proved Barnes' side and condemned his opposers, they would have been left so long unpublished?

"Money?" Why, there has been enough money spent by the National office on false reports, circulars and letters concerning this matter to have covered the expense of a free copy of the full minutes for every Branch in America.

We know why the official clique will not print these minutes; yet **in the name of justice we ask that the comrades demand the publication of these minutes or the immediate vindication and reinstatement of Comrade Carr.**

Remember, it is the same fellows who refuse to publish the minutes that object to the publication of the evidence in the **Christian Socialist.** THE ONLY HOPE OF MACHINE POLITICIANS IS TO KEEP THE RANK AND FILE IN THE DARK. Let the comrades have the whole truth, not mere garbled "reports."

THEY DON'T CARE

"Comrade Berger stated that it was his opinion that the committee had no right to investigate anything except the money matter and the employment of the woman in the national office; that the truth of the charges were of no concern to the Committee."

"The chairman ruled that the only point to be taken up was the money transaction."

"After adjournment to another room for a few minutes the chairman stated that the decision of the Committee was not to go further into the investigation of the charges."

The above quotations are from page 1, column 3 of the official report of the N. E. C. meeting of Aug. 11. Evidently "the Committee does not care a flip"—to use the classic language of Ameringer on another occasion—how many wives, concubines and affinities a National Secretary has, so long as he steals no money. But how can a "proletarian" support so many women without stealing money? Even libertinism must have "an economic base." However, we object to having officials with unclean morals, and shall make our protest heard.

AT THE PARTY'S COST

Barnes has been defended by the N. E. C. for more than a year at the expense of thousands of dollars to the Socialist party, all of which would have been saved if the N. E. C. had honestly **investigated** the charges at the first, or even if the N. E. C. had been willing quietly to whitewash Barnes without **blackwashing** Mother Jones, Brower and Morgan. For if it had not been for the wicked and foolish assault made on Barnes' original accusers the **Christian Socialist** would not have forced the reopening of the case, **not at that time having heard the evidence.**

But the official mismanagement of this case has caused the horror to drag on for more than a year, with tremendous **printers' bills**, cost of postage, referendums, railroad and hotel expenses and wages **for those on Barnes' side**, etc., and the end is not yet.

Altogether the "efficiency" of the late national secretary was a very expensive luxury to the party. May the like never occur again.

Carl Marx's Best Friend

Frederick Engels.

The friendship of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels was like that of David and Jonathan, or Damon and Pythias, lifelong and loyal. Engels was not only the ceaseless friend and supporter of Marx, but also the chief colaborer with Marx in the elaboration and publication of the literature of Socialism. Marx and Engels together prepared the now world-famous Communist Manifesto. Engels also wrote the second and third volumes of "Das Capital" from notes left by Marx when he died. Engels was the personal author, also, of several of the most helpful books put forth at the beginning of the Socialist movement, such as: "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," and "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State."

The story of Engels' conversion to Socialism, his faithful co-operation with Marx and his notable work for the cause after Marx's death is fascinatingly told in Spargo's LIFE OF KARL MARX.

This great 350-page book, with many handsome illustrations, such as we are printing, containing the story of Marx's life and his struggles to emancipate labor, which every real student of Socialism should have, will be given as a premium, free and postpaid, for FIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the **Christian Socialist.** The five names and the $5.00 must all come in one order.

(Yes, two regular six-month subs at 50c each will be acceptable in place of one annual.)

The price of this great book is $2.50 net, or $2.70 postpaid. It is the BIGGEST PRIZE FOR THE SMALLEST CLUB that we know of. We are able to give it only by taking a quantity of these books at once.

If you prefer as a premium any one of the three volumes of Marx' "Capital," or Mills' "Struggle for Existence," or any one of the two volumes of "the Ancient Lowly," or "Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice," all right; but the Life of Marx is the best bargain.

And it is not likely that we can ever offer you a larger inducement to get five new subscribers to the **Christian Socialist.** Therefore, please get busy at once. Any live man or woman or 10-year-old child can get subs to the **Christian Socialist.**

The Chicago Daily Socialist and the Barnes Case

Justice to ourselves, to the many noble comrades joined with us, and to the future welfare of the Socialist party requires us to challenge some of the baldest inaccuracies in the Chicago Daily Socialist's editorial comment concerning the report of the N. E. C. on the last Barnes trial.

> At no point in the controversy did it appear to us that the situation justified the publication of the unsavory details of charges in which some privately owned papers were revelling, and we could not have undertaken such a course without the approval of the Socialist party of Cook county had the editorial staff so desired.

We admit that the details of the charges and evidence against Barnes were "unsavory;" **but we should not be blamed for that, and Barnes excused!** Can the Daily truthfully say that these details were more "unsavory" (or extensive) than the details of the report of the Chicago Vice Commission in which the Daily "revelled" for a long time? The chief difference between the Daily and the **Christian Socialist** in this regard seems to be that the Daily winks at vileness in the officials of the Socialist party while it condemns similar things among the capitalists; whereas, the **Christian Socialist** demands that the Socialist movement be kept clean and decent officially. **Before spending so much time exposing our opposers we should clean up our own official headquarters.**

The implication that the Daily could not have demanded decency in the National office without first obtaining an order from the Cook County Delegate Committee is rather farfetched. **And the fact is that several of the men most influential in the management of the Daily were the chief cause of the Delegate Committee being so wickedly misled in favor of Barnes against Carr.**

> The Chicago movement is composed of about four thousand members. The two papers that led the publication of charges and that were exceedingly bitter against the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee, were both published in Chicago and widely circulated here. The investigation by the sub-committee of the National Committee was held here and the doors were open to visitors. The sessions of the grievance committee of local Cook county during the trial of Rev. Carr were also open. The same charges were reviewed in these sessions and Rev. Carr's attorneys admitted that he had been given a full hearing. The Chicago movement knew at least all that was said against Barnes and the National Executive Committee. Yet Chicago's four thousand members did not become excited. Nearer to the facts, better informed than the comrades of any other city, they had faith in the ability of the party organization to pass judgment on its National Secretary without hysterical publicity.

The inference that the three or four thousand comrades composing the membership of the Cook County Local were informed with reference to the facts in the Barnes case, or the Carr case, is egregiously wrong. Neither the Provoker nor the **Christian Socialist**, nor both together, reached one-third of the comrades; but the false report of the "Investigating Committee" and other misleading matter, was distributed broadcast among the branches **at the expense of the National Socialist Party.**

The statement that either Comrade Carr or his attorney admitted that he had a full or fair hearing either by the Grievance Committee or the Delegate Committee is ABSOLUTELY FALSE. The editor of the Daily knows that **Carr and his attorney appealed from the order of the Grievance Committee to the Delegate Committee and refused to [illegible] on with the farce of a trial until that appeal was considered by the Delegate Committee;** and that a motion made by Comrade Strover in the Delegate Committee to remand the case for the further hearing **because of Carr's appeal** was outrageously ruled out of order by the chairman, and that the Delegate Committee was not allowed to vote upon it. **Also that the last three sessions of the so-called Carr trial were held in the absence of Carr and his counsel, and their witnesses, pending their appeal to the Delegate Committee, against the unbearable injustice of the Grievance Committee's ruling.** But the comrades in Chicago generally do not yet know of that infamous injustice.

The editor of the Daily also knows that a protest has been made by the Thirty-third Ward, the Scandinavian Branch No. 1, and many other comrades, **but not a word of this has ever been printed in the daily.**

If the rank and file of Cook County Local knew the real facts, **which have been so carefully kept from them by their "own" paper,** they would doubtless reverse the decision of the Delegate Committee.

> The unjust intimation has been made that the Chicago movement is a clique back of the National Executive Committee. If the Chicago movement is a clique it is a clique of four thousand Socialists. The Cook county central committee is composed of more than one hundred delegates. It is the governing body. It has never been "bossed," and never will be.
>
> In the Carr case it heard the report of its grievance committee and then listened for eight hours, patiently and considerately, to the arguments on both sides, permitting all party members to speak if they wished to. Then it voted to expel Rev. Carr and gave its reasons. There was no railroad, no clique work. The result was the honest decision of the Cook county movement that the Rev. Carr had harmed the party by his course and that it could do better work for Socialism without him in its ranks.

We have never intimated that "the Chicago movement" is a clique behind Barnes and the N. E. C. **But we do assert that some of the managers of the Daily are a part of the clique that is behind Barnes and the N. E. C,** and that is retarding the movement in Chicago by misleading the comrades of Cook county; and when these men lose their power over the Daily and over the Delegate Committee it will be better for the Chicago movement in several ways.

The Delegate Committee did listen for eight hours, **but not much of that time to the defense of Carr,** thanks to the eyes of the chairman who had a strange difficulty in recognizing any one else when one of the clique of Barnes' supporters wanted the floor.

This misleading editorial in the Daily impells us to print an account of "The Carr Case Before the Delegate Committee" which we had previously concluded to leave out, hoping that a fair and respectful hearing would be granted to the many protests that have been made by Branches and comrades from Chicago and elsewhere; but as the "leaders" of the Delegate Committee do not wish these protests read, **they lie "on file" unnoticed like a labor petition before a capitalist court.**

Some Pertinent Questions

We desire to ask the Daily Socialist, and to press the questions home, Why did those who engineered the expulsion of Rev. E. E. Carr think the party could work better without him? Was it because he is a drunkard, a libertine, or a brawler in the meetings? Has he ever disturbed the work of any branch or any convention? Have not his speeches in churches, halls and on the street "made good"? Do they object to his efforts to win church people to Socialism? Or is it true, as many now have reason to believe, that the Daily Socialist stands ready to defend those who are guilty of drunkenness, of adultery, who talk freelove, and who advocate atheism as an essential part of the Socialist philosophy, and stands equally ready to condemn those who oppose such things? And is it not true that Rev. E. E. Carr was expelled solely because he opposes such things? And we would advise the Daily to be duly careful with its answers to these questions.

> The fact that party-owned papers have refrained from participating in the discussion of the case now closed is significant. It will be well if out of the experience gained there develops a new code of ethics for privately-owned Socialist papers.

Yes, it is very "significant" that "party-owned" papers have kept still while the National Office rotted with immorality, **and have spoken bitterly at last against those whose accusations could no longer be ignored but the justice of whose demands had to be recognized by the expulsion of the accused official;** and even then these papers spoke on the wrong side, because as "official organs" they are controlled by the official clique.

This ought to be enough to convince all sensible comrades of the wisdom of the National Convention in refusing to authorize any paper to be the official organ of the party at large—even if that law is disobeyed by the issuance of a monthly bulletin whose contents should appear as news in all the papers, not in separate form at the worse than waste of thousands of dollars of the party's money annually.

Thank God, "the privately-owned" papers have not all adopted, as the "party-owned" papers seem to have, the slave's or fellow-criminal's "code of ethics" toward official offenders of common decency.

Ten lines of brave, honest words on the Barnes case from the three leading "party-owned" papers fourteen months ago would have caused a fair and thorough trial of Barnes and saved the party a year of sorrow, shame and loss. **But they were controlled by officials** and thus they were tongue-tied in the presence of the party's urgent need of a true and forcible expression.

A COWARDLY, PITIFUL SQUEAL!

(From the Milwaukee Social-Democrat)

> Milwaukee, August 19: "At their session in Milwaukee the national executive committee retired National Secretary Barnes, and temporarily appointed John M. Work in his place, pending a party referendum. This action was the result of the efforts of certain men, one of them now expelled from the party, who for other reasons than those professed, managed to rake up the secretary's past and to discover a "woman case" that had happened fourteen years ago. Then the woman was caused by some one recently to go to Chicago and put the secretary in a tight place by her presence there and her ability to expose his past at any minute. The party has been absolutely an innocent sufferer in the matter, and few knew of the ancient affair until the frame-up was sprung. Secretary Barnes made an exceptionally successful officer, but the intriguers were bound that he should not be allowed to live down his past, if only they could put the party in an unpleasant situation. Once, however, that the affair was brought to party notice, the national executive could only take the action it did. It may not have been as forgiving as Jesus, but the party's good name had to be considered."

COMRADES! I submit that the above requires that the **Christian Socialist** publish the affidavits of the "woman case" referred to, with full information of how they were obtained, and refutation of the charge of there being any "frame-up" in the matter by any one in connection with this paper.

Any man calling himself a worker for social justice, who was once capable of the acts the affidavits affirm, will have to show a cleaner slate than ex-Secretary Barnes can do since those crimes, to convince any reasoning person that he is anxious for a chance to live down his "past!" It looks to me as if his spiritual condition was very much a case of "present" as well as "past," in view of his very recent robbery of his victim of $5 per week of the salary at which she was listed in the office. **This man looks no better to me than the men the Appeal to Reason has been exposing with every manifestation of disgust and horror.** If the crimes of Lemon of Leavenworth prison really are as horrifying to Socialists as the Appeal wishes them to appear, how comes this glassy silence when one in a responsible position in the Socialist party is the guilty man? The party has indeed been an "absolutely innocent sufferer," **but it is at the hands of this man and those who would shield him and maintain him in his position,** and not at the hands of those who would have the national executive committee practice what Socialism preaches, and keep its own doorsteps clean, one of whom has been unjustly "expelled from the party!" **Let us praise God that we have had a champion of decency and uprightness who could not be silenced by motives of expediency, fear of slander, or any sort of intimidation;** and let us hide our heads for shame that the national executive committee has shown itself in the colors it has—only finally forced to proper action, as the quotation confesses, because "the party's good name had to be considered!"

Comrades! **Is right only right in the daytime, and in the glare of public view? Is wrong only wrong when somebody is watching us? If these be the ethics of our leaders, God help us to find new ones with speed!** And do not "lie down" now, because Barnes is "retired." Do not retrace a single step or dodge a single issue raised. Thousands more will be repelled, of the kind the party cannot afford to lose, by such tactics, than by an uncompromising front and the plain truth. Let everything be said that should be said, or we may find the battle all to be fought over again, and Barnes let out at the front door only to be sneaked in at the back.

M. Kathryn Spiers.

IT IS UP TO BERGER

As the above editorial quoted by "Aunt Kathryn," from the Social-Democratic Herald is so fully in harmony with Berger's interview in the Chicago Record-Herald, and as Berger is the Milwaukee member of the N. E. C. and editorial writer on the S. D. Herald, it is fair to suppose that he was the source of **misinformation** from which Editor Heath drew that false, cowardly and foolish paragraph. Berger knows that almost every sentence in it is a lie. Will he write an honest correction? Or **does he expect to be re-elected to Congress on his record as a defender of libertines and their affinities?** He and his political friends might well meditate awhile upon this question now.

A PROTEST THAT IS YET LARGELY IGNORED

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 26, 1911.

To the New York Call,
Chicago Daily Socialist,
Christian Socialist.

Dear Comrades:—The following is a correct copy of a letter forwarded (second notice) to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party of America, by the executive committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., August 26, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee Socialist Party of America, 205 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—We demand the instant removal of J. Mahlon Barnes as national secretary. We also demand that no present employe of the national office succeed Barnes, and further, that the present employes of the national office be replaced as fast as possible by other comrades.

Executive Committee,
Socialist Party of Connecticut, per Otto Kannegiesser, State Secretary.

BURLINGAME PROTESTS

120 Park Road, Burlingame, Cal., August 25, 1911.

Mr. F. B. Meriam, State Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Dear Sir and Comrade—Now that Comrade Carr of the **Christian Socialist** has been vindicated, unquestionably, positively and absolutely, and the chief cause of the national scandal has been removed, Local Burlingame feels moved to urge some action toward removing the stain from the party itself arising out of the conduct of the N. E. C., the Cook County organization, etc. Has a comrade any protection against injustice from a local organization? Has he any appeal? Does Local Autonomy operate to preclude interference from the rest of the party?

Comrade Carr needs no defense now, if he ever did, and the work before us now is to purge the party of the odium necessarily resting upon it through the disgraceful tactics of those who sought to cover up the misconduct in the national office, protecting the guilty one, and visiting an injustice upon the one who had the decency and the courage to make the fight for the honor and the integrity of the movement. LET ALL THE GUILTY AS ABOVE OUTLINED FOLLOW POOR MR. BARNES. Not that we love them less, but that we love Socialism and the Socialist Movement more.

The great mass of socialists take the fair view in this matter, but let not their hands be tied in rectifying a mistake and removing an outrageous injustice within our ranks. Are we to suffer at our own hands the evils that are forced upon us, and under which we BURN, under the operation of Capitalistic procedure?

The spirit of a movement is served, and is never harmed, by the ready and courageous exposure and elimination of serious or vital misconduct from its organization. We must be **clean** in order to be **strong**.

In conclusion, what can the party in California do in the premises? Whatever we can do let us get to it, and so thoroughly that there will never be a repetition of such an affair, wasting our time and energy and causing us to feel the pang of shame.

Yours for the revolution,
Local Burlingame, S. P.,
Per C. Simmons, Secretary.

LOCAL SEDALIA PROTESTS.

Sedalia, Mo., 8-20, 1911.

To the Seventh Ward Branch of the Socialist Party Cook Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrades—The members of Local Sedalia (Mo.) Socialist Party, in regular meeting, have instructed me, in behalf of Local, to enter protest against the expulsion of Comrade Edward E. Carr, member of your branch of the Socialist party, on the grounds that Comrade Carr was justified in publishing in the **Christian Socialist** the articles for which he was expelled. And we shall insist on same to extent of calling for a National referendum in his behalf.

If the Seventh Ward Branch cannot show more sufficient grounds for its acts, no one man or set of men, be they officials or others, are exempt from criticism in Socialist party. If they become so they or the party must follow in the wake of the old capitalist parties.

The Socialist party cannot afford to let the few, be they members of the N. E. C. or others, dominate its acts.

Trusting your Local may see its error and rescind its action to avoid further injustice and scandal in party, we remain, yours for Socialism, justice and morality,

Local Sedalia Soc. Party, Sedalia, Mo.,
G. E. Coontz, Sect.
415 E. Engineer St.

THE CARR CASE

BEFORE THE DELEGATE COMMITTEE

Straws that Showed Which Way the Wind Blew

The Cook County Delegate Committee is composed of men and women elected by the various ward branches of the county (the city of Chicago fills nearly all of Cook county). These comrades are as intelligent, honest and earnest Socialists as you will generally find. They have one fault, too common among all citizens—they are too little suspicious of and too utterly loyal to their party machine; therefore, they are too apt to be swayed by prejudice through an unwise or unjust appeal made in the name of the party. (Crafty officials always try to make it appear that loyalty to the **party** means loyalty to **them**.) We hope and believe that when the members of the Cook County Delegate Committee come to find out the true merits of the Barnes case they will reverse the action by which they expelled Comrade Carr.

The game of "Follow Your Leader" is a fine game for children, but party members should play it only with the greatest caution; **for "leaders" are apt to have too much personal interest in the game.** Self-government does not mean following your leaders, but **compelling your leaders to go where they ought**—ofttimes to the official scrap-pile.

Through influences exerted by certain ambitious leaders to mislead the Delegate Committee as to the real merits of the case and the fair and proper manner of procedure, many things were said and done which made it impossible for the Delegates in general to understand just what they should do. And in order that those who love justice and desire therefore to hear both sides may have an opportunity to learn how the matter looks from the side of Carr's friends, we direct attention to a few of the many straws which showed which way the wind was blowing at the Delegate Committee's meeting.

1. Comrade Carr is not a good "mixer," he does not go around or encourage his friends to go around "looking after his political fences" and creating sentiment by "personal influence" or otherwise to further his side. Like John the Baptist, he speaks out, lets events take their course, and suffers the consequences. On the other side certain influences have been ceaselessly at work for months in the national and state headquarters to discredit him with the object of saving Barnes and the others involved, and those influences have so misrepresented Carr that many of the delegates were openly committed in advance to condemn him. The chairman of the Delegate Committee, Roderiguez, who seems a bright, earnest man, repeatedly expressed this condemnation previous to the trial, and used his influence as chairman to convict Carr.

2. When the Carr case was first sent to the Grievance Committee that committee was fairly well balanced, having been chosen before it was known that such a case would ever come before it. And the first rank, open and inexcusable injustice was the removal of Chairman Fraenckel from the Grievance Committee, who was suspected of favoring Carr **because he demanded a copy of the minutes of the Barnes trial and declared his desire to go to the bottom of the case,** and the appointment in his place of Comrade Goldenstein, **who had already declared for Carr's conviction before he knew anything about the evidence.**

3. When the Grievance Committee held its preliminary meeting (before the removal of Fraenckel), a letter was presented from Comrade Carr citing the fact that up to that time—nearly two weeks from the time the charges were preferred against him—he had not been able to secure copies of the charges; though he had requested them of the **County** Secretary; and that his attorney would need considerable time after obtaining the charges to compare them with the **Christian Socialist** and the minutes of the Barnes case and otherwise prepare his defense; therefore a request was made that the trial begin not earlier than two weeks. This request was granted by the Grievance Committee, and the trial was set to begin two weeks from that night. But when the Delegate Committee met the next Sunday, Fraenckel was not only removed from the committee, but its action granting a reasonable time to prepare the defense was arbitrarily rescinded and the committee was ordered to begin the very next Friday—which only left two days for Attorney Cunnea to prepare the case, after he obtained copies of the charges in the midst of a vast amount of other work. This action was extremely unjust and wholly unnecessary. There was no particular hurry. It was nine months after the charges were filed against Barnes before he was "investigated." Carr had only two days after the charges were delivered to him.

4. After the Seventh Ward case was finished and before the Grievance Committee had made up its verdict, the Delegate Committee arbitrarily meddled in again at the instigation of Barnes and his tools and ordered that the Grievance Committee proceed with the Lewis and Hudson charges before the verdict on the Seventh Ward charges was rendered. And Comrade Moyer, who represented Carr at that meeting, was refused an opportunity to state why Carr objected to such procedure. It was largely on account of this high-handed outrage that the Grievance Committee went ahead with the pretense of trying the Hudson and Lewis charges in Carr's absence **after his written appeal to the Delegate Committee on the point.** Things were fixed by the Barnes crowd so that the Delegate Committee seemed in a dreadful hurry to railroad the thing through. It was at this point that Comrade Carr completely balked and refused to appear before the Grievance Committee again till the Seventh Ward case was finished and the verdict rendered by the Delegate Committee.

5. When the abortive verdict of the Grievance Committee was presented to the Delegate body, three members of the committee (supposed to have been on the "jury"), took the floor and argued like prosecuting attorneys, misrepresenting the evidence and the facts (perhaps unintentionally), and clouding the issue by appeals to party passion and anti-religious prejudice. While other members of the Delegate body sought to arouse the animosity of the Atheists and Jews (of whom there were many) by the wildest misrepresentation of Carr's attitude as a Socialist, and by appeals to their anti-Christian views. This was carried on to such an extent that the real issue was lost sight of. After adjournment a Hebrew comrade, realizing what a rank injustice had been done, said: "Comrade Carr, you made a mistake in being a Christian Socialist. If you had been a Jewish Socialist you would have come out all right."

And we believe that when the other Atheist and Hebrew comrades realize what a false and unjust use was made by skilful pleaders against Carr of their anti-Christian feelings, they will be anxious to right the wrong they unwittingly did him and the Socialist cause through him.

6. Another chord upon which the persecuting politicians skilfully played, was that of abnormal sympathy for the women involved. The Socialist attitude toward women is one of equality with men; and if these women were actually involved with Barnes, they had not the extenuating excuse that poverty oppressed women have. We are very sorry that their associations with Barnes has brought them such unpleasant notoriety; we held back their names until the whitewashing of the Barnes case and the attack on Mother Jones and Carr made a fuller exposure necessary. And if the case were judged on the evidence, and not upon **the misrepresentation of those most deeply involved in the charges,** the verdict would be quite different. THE REPUTATION OF EVERY SOCIALIST WOMAN, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO TRAVEL, WILL BE A HUNDREDFOLD SAFER WHEN A SUITABLE EXAMPLE IS MADE OF A FEW WHO DISGRACE THE CAUSE.

7. No doubt some of the less worthy delegates were influenced by the bold argument, repeatedly presented by a woman delegate, **that it is no one's business what a woman does with her body;** that if the charges against Barnes and the women were true, it is no concern of the party; that it was absurd and villainous to question the moral conduct of any one, as it was their own affair entirely. This vile argument seemed to carry weight with a few delegates, but others preferred to pursue a different line of reasoning.

Several people of whom we thought better things have written us to the effect of this woman's base appeal. And the least reply we can make is, that, if such "free" conduct is to be condoned in the movement, **we should at least be granted the freedom to express our contrary views**—a right we shall exercise with or without the consent of such.

8. Perhaps the most hurtful thing connected with the hearing before the Delegate Committee was the attitude of the chairman, which we attribute not so much to unworthiness, for we greatly respect him in the main, as to a wrong idea of the "just powers" and "social authority" of the party machine.

Recognizing the motion to expel as the main question and the motion to suspend as the amendment, **the chairman refused to recognize as a substitute a motion by Comrade Eefting to dismiss the case.** This was the rankest possible injustice. He also refused to recognize Comrade Stover's motion to refer the case back to the committee on account of Carr's appeal. And he refused to recognize a motion to adjourn for one week, made when the delegates were greatly wearied from being in session from 2:30 till 8:30 p. m. This motion was of great importance to Carr's side, for every hour of the debate made gain for him and he should have had a chance to reply to the accusing speeches.

Seeing that the chairman was too quick to recognize the advocates of Barnes, and realizing that the long session of speechmaking was wearying the comrades and that a sudden vote on the previous question was probable, Comrade Carr **fearing that he would not get a chance to reply to the flood of misrepresentation, and desiring to leave no stone unturned to prevent the injurious mistake of his expulsion,** arose two or three times to dispute the false statements of a speaker, especially Barnes, and demand proof. Thereupon Chairman Rodrigues asked Carr not to interrupt the speaker PROMISING THAT IF HE WOULD WAIT HE SHOULD HAVE TIME TO REPLY TO THEM ALL. Upon that promise, Carr subsided, but **that promise was violated absolutely;** and, in view of the chairman's conduct in closing the discussion with Carr demanding to be heard, we can not but believe the promise was deliberately made in bad faith to cheat Carr out of a chance to reply to his false accusers.

Rumor has it that a "slate" of those who should be granted the floor was made up in advance, and that when Barnes had finished his speech the call for the previous question was to be recognized no matter who demanded the floor. Whether this rumor of previous arrangement was well founded, we know not, but we do know that after Carr had been allowed 30 minutes for a statement following the report of the committee—mainly to explain why he refused to appear under the second and third charges while the first case was pending—a succession of hostile speakers were recognized and obtained the floor to the exclusion of others, including one who was no delegate. Then Moyer and Morgan broke in, and, because the other non-delegate had been permitted unquestioned to vent her tirade, they were given the floor. And when Barnes had finished his speech, while Carr was on the floor demanding to be heard in rebuttal of the floods of misrepresentation poured forth by several speakers, and while no other person was on the floor asking recognition—the voice of some delegates from their seats, who had not obtained parliamentary right to make any motion, called for the previous question, Chairman Roderiguez hammered Carr down with the gavel, refused to let him reply, and recognized the previous question while the defendant Carr was on the floor demanding in all justice, fairness and decency, to be heard.

The statement of the official report that Carr was given unlimited time to reply is a deliberate falsehood, and a hundred comrades know it to be so. HE WAS ALLOWED A PRELIMINARY EXPLANATION ONLY AND WAS NOT ALLOWED A REPLY TO HIS UNFAIR DETRACTORS.

We might cite other instances of injustice in the proceedings, but the above will give the comrades a fair idea of the way things went, and they must decide for themselves whether they will stand for such procedure. WILL YOU?

Bias of Press Committee

The Press Committee appointed by the Delegate Committee to report the Carr case had peculiar bias. When the vote expelling Comrade Carr had been taken, State Secretary J. O. Bentall, who is not a member of the Delegate Committee, suggested that a Press Committee be appointed to prepare a report showing that Carr was not expelled for opposing free love, but for misrepresenting the party on that subject and slandering officials. In response the Delegate Committee appointed D. J. Bentall, the attorney for the prosecution, who is utterly unfit for a fair report as he publicly declared he had not read the **Christian Socialist** articles on the Barnes case and would not do so in a hundred years; Barney Berlyn, who, in his dotage, is a mere tool in the hands of stronger men; and Rodriquez, who declared Carr should be expelled before he ever heard the evidence. It is significant that the names of Bentall and Berlyn did not appear upon the report of the Press Committee. The report was a crime against justice, truth and all Socialist principle.

LETTERS

[Comrades, your ringing letters, brave, true and wise, have cheered me greatly. I am sorry that all of them can not be personally answered, or printed. But there are too many of them for that. **I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and shall never forget your noble assistance at this time of battle and trial.** Of course, we shall win, for our cause is right. May God bless you, every one, more and more.—E. E. C.]

Dalton, Ga., Aug. 21, 1911.

Rev. E. E. Carr, Chicago:

Dear Brother Carr—Am glad to note through the current issue of the **Christian Socialist** that you have been practically vindicated of charges preferred against you by Chicago local by reason of your exposure of Barnes.

I want to heartily commend your courageous attitude in the matter and congratulate you on the victory you have won. Such splits in the party are to be deplored, and the sooner such men as Barnes are gotten rid of the better it will be for the Socialists.

Wishing you continued success with the **Christian Socialist**, I am

Yours fraternally,
Edgar L. Nance.
Editor Searchlight of Truth.

* * *

Dear Comrade and Brother:

My wife has been a subscriber to the **Christian Socialist** for more than a year, and on account of the humiliation and sorrow that has been heaped on you for no fault of your own, I just have to express my feelings to you personally. We have watched with sorrow and trembling the attempt of the N. E. C. to cover up all the guilt of Barnes and others, and I know it has hurt the Socialist Party with many. But if the N. E. C. had done the right thing at the right time, it never would have been so public. But, thank God, "truth crushed to earth will rise again;" and it has recently. Now I am wondering how Barnes' admirers feel. I knew all along that you were right, and how any set of men could be a party to such work in our party is terrible to think upon. Well, brother, you are now vindicated, or the cause for which you so nobly stand, and I feel that the local that expelled you at the behest of those highly indignant women has many apologies to make and may they never be guilty of such error any more.

And, dear brother, be of good cheer; I feel that you will soon be reinstated in the party with honors for having stood for a clean party, for this is the only thing worth while.

We love the cause you represent and the **Christian Socialist** paper, and I send you $1 for a new sub to the **Christian Socialist**. Hoping you will live to see much good from your labors, I remain,

Your comrade and brother,
J. B. Powell, Jenny Lind, Ark.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Aug. 28, 1911.

Rev. E. E. Carr.

Dear Comrade:—Some days ago I read in the **Christian Socialist** of Secretary Barnes' resignation. Again, today, in the Chicago Daily Socialist, I read an editorial, also a report of the N. E. C., on the same subject. From the printed statements, and the reading between the lines, I am more than ever convinced that the cause of Socialism needs just such free lances as the **Christian Socialist** to prod into the middle of the moral highway of the N. E. C. and possibly other representatives of the party. As a feeble expression of my esteem for the **Christian Socialist**, I enclose $5.00 for annual subscription card.

Cordially yours,
A. F. Green.

GOOD IDEAS.

Decatur, Ga., Aug. 28, 1911.

The **Christian Socialist**:

Dear Comrades:—I had never taken much interest in the **Christian Socialist** until the recent unpleasantness concerning the national organization began to come to my notice. I subscribed them, as I was desirous of getting the facts of the case, and felt that I could not do without getting all sides of the controversy. I greatly admire the intrepidity with which you stated the various phases of the matter as they appeared. While I deeply regret the circumstances that have made it desirable that the rank and file of the Socialist Party become familiar with the actions and conduct of its national officers, the stigma must fall upon those individuals only and not upon the party as a whole. I am proud to know that of all the Socialist papers coming to me there was one at least that dared to champion the cause of personal and party purity; and now since the matter that you published has practically been substantiated by the last investigation and one at least of the offending officials has been repudiated, I feel certain the action will redound to the great credit of the movement in the estimation of the intelligent public at present outside of the party; and, Dear Comrade, you may rest assured that my best efforts shall be used in behalf of your reinstatement in the ranks of our beloved cause. And I think we should have a thorough house cleaning of our national officers, which I think would have a healthy effect upon the actions of future elected officials and all of them should be given to understand that the membership will not tolerate any but whose private life and morals are pure and above reproach.

These evil things can well be left to the old parties so long as they survive as the past doesn't indicate that they have been very watchful over the morals of their individual representatives. I stand upon the rock of free speech, free press, universal suffrage and the right of the individual for redress, without restriction, and if we cannot maintain these features and if our party officials, no matter how highly exalted, are to ever become above criticism and reproach, then I will not require expulsion from the party, but will become a free agent of my own choice. And I question, if the rank and file are not to get information of the action and doings of the officials of the party from the Socialist press, then where are they to get it? In concluding I will thank you for the stand taken on your part and express the hope that future aspirants will become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that they must be normally spotless that action against them will never again become necessary.

Fraternally yours,
F. V. Francis.

"FIRST PURE"

August 28, 1911.

Rev. E. Ellis Carr.

Dear Comrade:—I heartily commend your course. We don't want a gang of whores and harlots running around preaching the gospel of Socialism.

Yes, by all means put "Christian" before "Socialist,"—principle before policy. As St. James says, "The true wisdom is first pure, then peaceable." Let us have peace of that sort.

Your Comrade,
Stewart J. Spence.

THANK GOD, WE'VE GOT IT

Dear Comrade Carr:

Murder will out. Truth crushed to earth will rise again. Keep a stiff upper lip.

O. McGill, Seattle.

A REAL HUMMER

Alma, Neb., Aug. 22, 1911.

Dear Comrade:—Enclosed you will find postoffice money order for $5, for which sum please extend my subscription to **Christain Socialist** one year and send 16 six month subscription cards.

Comrade Carr, I would like to clasp your hand and rejoice with you that your efforts to rid the party of immoral officials is bearing fruit. I am sure you will soon be reinstated as a member of the Socialist Party just as quickly as the rank and file of the party can be made to understand the actual facts of the case.

A Socialist who believes only in the economic principles of Socialism and has no regard for individuals morals is just as bad as our capitalistic preachers and church members who believe in some of the individual morals of Christ, but ignore and oppose His economic and social doctrines for which He stood and for which Socialism stands. So you see Christian Socialism combines both economics and morals and makes an ideal man or woman of those who are true to its principles. And that is why I want to boost the **Christian Socialist**, because no party can long live which permits evil to exist within its ranks. Wishing for the time when all Socialists will do all in their power to cast off their capitalistic habits and satanic desires, I am yours for a party that is clean, strong and growing stronger.

Fraternally,
Route 1. Granville Hummer.

* * *

Hobart, Okla., Aug. 22, 1911.

Dear Brother Carr:—You have been abundantly vindicated by recent transactions vs. Barnes. I congratulate you. I still believe there is a God in Israel. I have just returned from Watonga, Okla., where I gave six lectures and sermons to increasing audiences, more than half women at the closing services at Court House Sunday night. The shortest speech or sermon was one hour and fifteen minutes; the longest was one hour and forty-five minutes, on the street, to an immense throng which stood to the last word, and some of them women. I stopped with Mr. Davis and his father-in-law, men of sterling intelligence, but non-church men; they are both for you in your fight for purity at headquarters of the party and for the fight against outspoken infidelity and agnosticism in party leadership. They are classed among infidels, but have enough political sense to know it to be impossible to carry the party to dominance in the livery of infidelity.

Church people must be persuaded to believe the truth that Socialism ethicly is Christian and to vote the Socialist ticket is in line with their prayers.

(Rev.) Thos. W. Woodrow.

* * *

Good Cheer From France

Mont-sur-Lausanne, Suisse, Aug. 9, 1911.

Dear Comrade Carr:—Once more I must write a word to tell you my earnest sympathy. You seem to be going through deep waters, but we know there are promises for such cases. You must remember Math. 5:11. But I am concerned for the Socialist Party in America; to think of its being regimented in that way! However, things are sure to come right at last, and your name will be honored for the great services you have rendered the cause.

You will be glad to know that the cause is still progressing here. Our yearly Congress, held at Chevreuse on June the 5th, was really a success. An account of this Congress, amusing because written by one unacquainted with the movement, appeared in the (American) Christian Standard for July the 8th. We have adopted a badge now: a red dog-rose with a white cross in the middle (the red dog-rose is the French Socialist symbol; so our badge means, Christian heart and Socialist action).

I was interested to see Banchetti's simile of Josiah and Neco in the **Christian Socialist**. I had translated it into French for l'Espoir du Monde and L'Avant-Garde. With fraternal greeting,

Ever yours, Paul Passy.

* * *

Another Angry Official

The Socialist Party of West Virginia.
Office of the State Secretary-Treasurer.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 21, 1911.

The "Christian" (?) Socialist:

Occasionally a copy of your scandal-mongering paper comes to this office, and I wish to ask that you stop it. The expulsion of its editor from the party was richly deserved, and it is to be regretted that it was so long delayed.

Harold W. Houston,
State Secretary-Treasurer.

The comrades of West Virginia must be proud of their State Secretary. A copy of the Jean Keep affidavits was sent him, and he is a lawyer; therefore he knows that the **Christian Socialist** has been stating necessary truth and not "scandal-mongering." The Socialist party is disgraced by county, state and national officials who angrily object to the exposure of official corruption. The chances are they fear that the searchlight will be turned their way. How could any honest Socialist object to cleaning the party house when the stench of its filth smells to heaven?

* * *

Winston Salem, N. C., Aug. 22, 1911.

Dear Comrade Carr—It is with pleasure I enclose you P. O. order for one dollar for this month's contribution to the cause of a clean house in the Socialist family in America. I feel like you are the right man on the job. My prayer is that you may retain your efficiency and have the love, esteem, co-operation and the material help (necessary unto the emergency of the case) of the great majority of the whole Socialist household of our country, for I do think they stand for a clean house, as without which they cannot consistently contend against the filthy vultures of capitalism. Let me sink into insignificance rather than let our cause suffer by covering or whitewashing one blotch on our character. Yours for a clean house and the glorious revolution.

Z. J. Marshall.

Bishop Vincent declares himself to have little sympathy with the man who becomes religious because he wants to be saved from the wrath of the world to come. He rightly argues that a salvation looking only to one's personal safety and comfort is only a form of selfishness not the less selfish that it uses a religious vocabulary. True religion involves a salvation which puts above every personal consideration the determination to bring on the kingdom of God among men.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate.

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"Ah, the world has its praise for the men who prevail,
For the victors who triumph by wrong and by might,
But the heart has its love for the vanquished who fail,
Yet battle for right.
And their names they will shine when the conquerors' pale
Like stars in the night."

—Selected.

SALT

Truth is a great preservative, like salt; but it must be closely applied, and oh how it makes the sore places smart when it is rubbed in!

This unpleasant agitation will tend to make it impossible for any Socialist organizer to insult women in the homes of the comrades and hold his job.

FORCED TO CLEAN UP

One of the amusing yet disgusting things about an army post is to see a soldier under arrest and compelled to work out his sentence cleaning up the grounds. Everywhere he goes there stalks nearby a solemn soldier in uniform bearing a deadly gun—as if nothing but the fear of instant death could induce the poor fellow under arrest to do his work! Sometimes the sentence must be borne inside, mopping up the floors, cleaning closets, etc.—yet ever the armed guard is near.

We are glad the N. E. C. has been at last **compelled to use the mop on the national office**—but their work is not yet done; and, if we must, we shall remain on guard.

The time is coming fast when a Socialist lecturer who boasts of the amount of money he has spent on intoxicating liquors and vile women during his engagement will not have a chance to lecture in that city soon again.

A FREE PRESS

The thinking and talking machinery of the people must ever be in a sense private property. That is, there must be complete freedom of the press, which can never be while an official clique controls the papers. Those who advocate "a party owned press" must solve the problem of how to keep the officials from using the official organ for their side chiefly.

How could the national bulletin, the Chicago Daily Socialist, and the Social Democratic Herald, for instance, have been made fairly and justly available for presenting the side of Barnes' accusers?

There's the problem of the party owned press, comrades, and we see no solution for it.

The opinions, the conscience, the voice of the rank and file must be free from official domination, or there can be no democracy.

THE DRAIN MAN

The most thrilling climax in the celebrated play, "The Servant in the House," is where the sewer-stained brother of the rector reports the cause of the stench that is keeping people away from the church. He tells how the clogged sewer leads back under the church, under the very pulpit, to a foul vault filled with dead bodies, poisonous water and fierce rats. It is "a beautiful job," he says, and proposes to go in and cleanse it. But the rector objects, because of the danger of death from foul gasses, vile liquids, and infected rats. Yet the brave scavenger declared he must go and do his duty and save the church.

"Let the church go," begged his aristocratic brother;" your life is worth more than the church."

"You say that," said the filthy-garbed man, "and you call yourself a rector?"

"I call myself **nothing**," cried the heart-broken and humiliated minister; "I am less than nothing."

Then, rising to his full height, with blazing eyes, the heroic workman said: **"By God, I call myself some'at. I'm the Drain Man, that's what I am!"**

Never was the true worth and dignity of honest, useful labor more strikingly expressed.

Yes, we are willing to be "the drain man," to "do the dirty work" of cleaning out the cess-pool, if that will save our splendid Socialist party temple for future usefulness and glory—even though vicious rats do bite and poisonous reports like deadly odors thickly fly.

We propose to make it impossible for a woman official of the Socialist movement to represent herself to be in "free-love" relations with any man without losing her position. Prominent women in the Socialist movement must be above suspicion.

DESTROYING A PAPER

A great cry of indignation has gone up, and justly too, because a mob in the night destroyed the plant of a Socialist paper at Garden City, Kan., whose editor was exposing the wrong doing of certain people. But the same Socialist papers which condemn that crime maintain a silence whose shame is appalling when the N. E. C., through the official bulletins of Nov., Dec., and other months since, deliberately attempts to destroy the **Christian Socialist** for exposing the wrong and injustice in the Barnes case. Nevertheless, what is wrong for capitalists can not be right for Socialists.

CONSIDER THIS

Comrades, the **Christian Socialist** has made good in the Barnes case, as the N. E. C. has had to admit by expelling Barnes, though they did it with much grumbling and spiteful kicking. Among all the Socialist papers of general circulation, the **Christian Socialist** has stood alone and won the victory against the field.

What the **Christian Socialist** and its editor have suffered from the official clique and the papers they control, only magnifies the courage and value of their work.

Here you have an organ, Comrades, which dares to condemn in our party what the "official papers" only dare to condemn in capitalist parties. And if the **Christian Socialist** finds proper support from the comrades who desire right doing in the Socialist party, the battle **is won permanently**; but if the **Christian Socialist** is now allowed to die, the official corruption of the party will increase rather than diminish.

Will you stand for this paper, so that it may live and stand for truth and right?

HE KNOWS

A woman well-known in W. C. T. U. circles who is a Socialist sympathizer, but who had heard disquieting things about free love in the Socialist movement, not knowing of the **Christian Socialist**, called upon the editor of the Daily. He reassured her by stating (in substance) that, while all parties have bad people in them, the Socialist party is opposed to free love, **and he cited as evidence of his statement that the party had just removed a national secretary from office under charges of such immorality.**

Yes, comrades, **the removal of an official for a certain crime is the best possible evidence that the party does not stand for that crime and that the N. E. C. dare not stand for it when it is exposed to the world.** Let the good work go on until the purity of Socialist party sentiment shall be a terror to evil doers who want office.

Now that the said editor realizes the salutary effect of cleaning house, is it not reasonable to expect that he will change his vote in the Carr case?

STAY IN THE PARTY

Some irate comrades talk of withdrawing from the Socialist party because of the misconduct of certain national officials and the unjust expulsion of Comrade Carr. Our urgent advice is, **Don't.** Since our last request of this kind some have written that they had intended to leave, but will now stay in to fight for righteousness. Good.

The Socialists are made of exactly the same material as other folks, no better, no worse. But their economic ideals and political program are by all odds the best in the world, and with the initiative, referendum and recall in the hands of the party members, they can make the party just what they want it to be. **If the working class, with the referendum in their hands, can not make the Socialist party what it ought to be, they could never rule a nation.**

Stay in the party and stand firmly and fearlessly against machine rule, graft and injustice. An intelligent, healthy distrust of party officials which will make for watchfulness and quickness to remedy wrongs is what the Socialist comrades most need. **And the oftener the whole official crowd is changed the better it will be.** There is plenty of good material. Do not fear to try new men for national officials and committees.

REFERENDUM "B" DECLARED CARRIED—WAS IT?

Referendum "B," repealing the Hallettsville amendment to the Socialist party constitution—which provided for "rotation in office," and providing for the election (or re-election) of national officials annually, has been declared carried by a vote of 11,057 against 7,428.

We are inclined to question the legality and fairness of this referendum for the following reasons:

1. The national machinery of this referendum, including the sending out, counting and reporting the votes at the national office, was in the hands of the Secretary Barnes, whose interests, and the interests of his chief official supporters, lay in its success, with whom some of the state secretaries were too closely allied.

2. The Hallettsville amendment, a short time ago, received more than 9,000 votes in its favor against 537 less against it. The reasons for the 9,000 voting **against** Referendum "B" were greater than for voting in favor of the Hallettsville amendment (Referendum "A") when it was carried. **It is not likely that many, if any, who voted for referendum "A" would vote for referendum "B" whose purpose was to repeal "A".** And we have reports from several branches which were divided about referendum "A" but which were unanimous **against** referendum "B" on account of the further developments in the Barnes case. **There was every reason to expect an increased vote for rotation in office.**

3. There was confusion in the minds of some as to the form in which referendum "B" was submitted. The form was correct, but some did not understand that it was proper to vote "no" on "B" in order to sustain "A," which had been so recently passed.

4. Some of the branches report that they did not receive their ballots in time to give their local comrades a chance to vote against referendum "B." This leads to the fear that the ballots were so manipulated in places that branches known general to favor referendum "B" received their ballots on time, whereas some branches that were known to oppose referendum "B" did not receive their ballots on time.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we desire that all comrades and all branches that have reason to fear that full fair play was not accorded with reference to the balloting or the count on referendum "B" should write to us stating explicitly their reasons for so thinking.

Election frauds are just as likely to happen among Socialist politicians as anywhere else. Be watchful.

The Socialist party must be run by its local members, not by a machine, or it will utterly fail as a means of establishing Socialism.

The Socialist Sunday School lesson by Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, on page 7, deserves especial attention this week.

Surely you can raise $6.00 among your comrades to send FORTY three-month subscriptions to the **Christian Socialist** to FORTY DIFFERENT PEOPLE you may select. You cannot invest Socialist money better. Do it now.

Are you one of those who are brave enough and willing to pledge a new annual subscriber every month for twelve months at $1.00 each? That is not hard. Thousands of our subscribers could do it—only a few hundred will. **Are you one of the live ones?** Write us about it now.

FOUR PRIZES FOR STORIES

The success of our Spring prize story contest warrants us in holding another. There will be four prizes this time. Note the terms and rules carefully.

The first prize will be $20, the second $15, the third $10, the fourth $5.00. For each story acceptable, which does not win one of the four main prizes, we will give a subscription to the **Christian Socialist** for one year.

This contest is open to both men and women of all ages. The conditions are as follows:

1. The story must be clearly adapted to the **Christian Socialist.**
2. It must not be less than 1,000 nor more than 3,000 words long.
3. It must be written in English on good white paper, on one side of the paper only, with a typewriter, or in plain, large handwriting with ink, leaving ample space between the lines.
4. The novelty and striking interest of the plot, the orthographical, grammatical and rhetorical perfection of the language, the sentiment, and the dramatic skill with which the story is set forth will be the four main points upon which the judgment will be rendered.
5. All manuscripts for this contest must be at the **Christian Socialist** office not later than December 1. The sooner the better after you have worked your story over the best you can. Work it over and over and rewrite it several times before you call it "done," if you are an amateur writer.
6. The Chicago members of the Board of Directors of the **Christian Socialist,** who constitute the regular Editorial Committee, will be the judges of these stories. And their labor of reading and discussing these manuscripts will be sufficient to entitle them to claim for use in the paper any story which may not be deemed one of the three very best, but which is worthy of publication. The manuscripts not considered suitable for publication in our paper will be returned to their owners.

Taft Declares Himself

President Taft, who for a time seemed half inclined to turn "progressive," seems to have concluded that his chance of being elected head of the nation for a second term depends upon his taking a position of extreme conservatism. Therefore, he vetoed the Arizona Statehood Bill on the ground that the recall of judges, provided in the provisional constitution of Arizona, is dangerously radical. **He fears the will of the majority of the people.** He wants judges to be "independent" of the people so that they may serve the business magnates as in the past.

When one considers that Taft's pet bill proposing reciprocity with Canada is but a faint echo of the proposals of James G. Blaine made a generation ago, and that it took so long to get a sufficient number of Republican senators and representatives, aided by many Democrats, to pass the reciprocity bill, **he need not fear that majorities can be easily won to support whimsical recalls or any legislation unfavorable to the welfare of the people.** And if a majority should support a harmful measure it would certainly be repealed as soon as a majority were convinced of its inexpediency. **Majorities for new ideas are won too slowly to give rise to a reasonable fear that majority rule would injure the people.**

The fact is that Taft and his kind are unwilling for the people to rule themselves. They insist upon ruling the people in their own interests.

Let the people rule themselves, then they will soon find out what is best for them.

Taft's position is a plain and emphatic denial of popular government. But then popular government would soon put political and commercial pirates out of business. "Ah, there's the rub."

Revolution or Evolution

"Revolution" was changed to evolution in Great Britain in one day. What's in a letter?—Chicago Record-Herald.

The letter "R," which makes the difference between "revolution" and "evolution" is suggestive of "are," the present tense plural of the verb to be.

When the workmen "are" in a general strike and an ugly mood because of rank injustice which they realize and can bear no longer, if the masters "are" willing to make considerable concessions the "R" will come off of "revolution." Whenever the capitalists "are" willing to yield they can remove the "R." If they "are" not willing, the "R" will stay on and grow larger every day.

Concessions on the part of the masters will prolong their advantages and promote peace. Resistence of the people's will by force means revolution sure and terrible.

However, when the people en mass "are" fairly informed concerning their economic rights and possibilities, "evolution" will be so rapid that it will be in fact "Revolution," with a big "R," and entirely peaceful, too! **"Educate! Agitate!"** is the Socialist plan.

The International Sunday School Lessons for 1911

By Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, Pastor Hazelwood M. E. Church, Pittsburg, Pa.

LESSON FOR SEPT. 10, 1911

Daniel and His Companions. Dan. 1:1-20

Golden Text—Rom. 14:21. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.

The Book of Daniel

The book of Daniel from which we get the first lesson of the "exile" is, like the book of Jonah, a battle field of critical scholarship. The questions in dispute are: Is the prophet a historical personage? Is Daniel the Author of the volume? Is the content of the book historical fact or fiction pregnant with important truths written many years later than the times represented in the book for the purpose of giving comfort and strength to the Jews in some trying epoch of their history? But whether either or neither side is accorded the victory, all agree, with Dr. F. W. Farrar, that "its right to a place in the Canon is undisputed and indisputable, and there is scarcely a single book of the Old Testament which can be made more richly profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly furnished unto every good work."

The Young Captives

Daniel and his companions are supposed to be among the first batch of captives carried to Babylon. The first deportation took place in the reign of Jehoakim, about 644 B. C., when Nebuchadnezzar defeated the Egyptian army at Carchemish and conquered Palestine, including Jerusalem. While engaged in this campaign of conquest he was interrupted and recalled to Babylon by the sudden death of his father, Nabopolassar, but the work, while not entirely done, had so far progressed that he was able to gather together a little treasure and a few of the best subjects to take back with him. Daniel, his companions, and Ezekiah, are supposed to have been in this first deportation.

Daniel and his chums were of royal blood and training; youths of splendid physical and mental proportions. Because of their physical and mental fitness to stand in the presence of kings and bring honor to royal courts, they were selected from among their brethren to be trained for official service in the Babylonian kingdom. Accordingly they were taken to the capital, put into special quarters and commenced on a course of training under able tutors.

The course of training consisted in learning the Chaldean tongue, literature, sciences and religion; in change of dress, diet and manner of life, and even in name. The object of the training was to change the boys from Hebrews to Chaldeans; to revolutionize their physical, mental and religious life and to convert them into useful and obedient servants of the Babylonian masters.

This is but one out of thousands of illustrations of the needs and method of class-governed society. Then, as now, the "proprietors of earth" need, desperately need, specially trained men. They call loudly for men of sobriety, honesty, industry and submission; men versed in the arts and sciences of government, production, distribution and exchange; men who can and will use their exceptional talents in organizing and operating the same, subject to the decrees of the "lords." These men, whether Jews or Gentiles, Protestant, Catholic or Mohammedan, are always in demand. There is always "room at the top" for them. The "masters" are always on the "look-out" for such geniuses; and, what seems strange to some is after all perfectly natural, when such are discovered, regardless of where or when, they are trained, transformed, elevated and well paid. The masters are after men of quality, of brilliancy and unswerving devotion, and are willing to pay liberally for them. Under capitalism **genius is bought and sold** at a big, **but awful** price.

The Test of Manhood

As we have seen, the curriculum consisted of three things—changing their names, changing their diet and manner of life, and learning the Chaldean language and literature; and the object sought was the complete transformation of the boys. It involved the loss of their identity with their race. Hence, it became a test of manhood, the most severe test to which any man can be put. And **"Daniel purposed in his heart"** he would not submit, at least to eating and drinking and living after the manner of the heathen. This was a heroic stand to take under the circumstances, and worthy the emulation of all.

It was a religious test. If Daniel and his companions had eaten the king's "dainties," they would have broken the Jewish law as to food and repudiated the religion of Jehovah. The universal custom among the heathen of consecrating each meal by offering a portion of it to their idols, and pouring out libations of wine in their honor, would place them, in the eyes of the people, in the ranks of the heathen; and they would be recreant to their country, and their race and all the promises and hopes which belonged to them. Had they eaten as commanded they would have been traitors to their God and race. And yet, not to eat and drink as ordered exposed them to ridicule and personal danger.

It was an economic test. By eating and drinking according to the king's command there was money, honor, position and power ahead, but to refuse there was nothing but obscurity, poverty and abuse. With the king's displeasure, the path of progress blocked and all adverse economic and political consequences staring them full in the face, they refused to eat the king's meat, deny their God and go back on the race from whence they came.

It was a social test. Obedience to the mandates of the king meant to these captive young men court circles, banquet halls, royal feasts and balls, fashionable society and social intercourse with the "upper four hundred." Refusal meant social ostracism. It was a crisis. The temptation to yield was great. But they met the trial, refused to eat and remained true to their God and people.

Whether this bit of narrative be fact or fiction, the lesson taught is the same. It is a page from human history and as true to life as it can be. Every man, according to his abilities and worth, is tempted to sell himself for gain, live for his own personal profit and pleasure and forget the class that gave him life and training. This temptation involves his entire manhood, his religious, economic, political, domestic and social interests. "Fall down," "fall down and worship me," is the imperious command of the "prince of this world," which is Gold, to every son of man who has aspirations to share in the hard cash and glory of a capitalistic age. If he does, he wins money, position and power, according to his ability to serve his master, but denies God, forsakes the people and loses himself. If he refuses, ten to one he loses economic, political and social prestige, but he advances the cause of God, the oppressed and saves his manhood.

It also teaches that man, no man, should betray God and the people, especially his own class. Daniel did not, and we honor him for it. Despite all the promises of pre-eminence in the empire, the Hebrew boys refused to prostitute their powers to the foreign masters. If the preachers, lawyers, doctors, writers, superintendents and men of brilliant parts, in our day, most, if not all of whom have come from the ranks of the toilers, would refuse to sell their talents to parasitic lords and use them in the service of their own class and for its interests, how long would it be until the